OPENING OF

OPENING OF

E. V. Haudinwoot & Co's

New Stork,

ORNEL OF BROADWAY AND BROOME ST.

On Monday, 2nd March, (857,

We desire to inform our friends and outcomers that our new
store withe openes for their in-spection on Monday Evanus or,

Sid of Manch, and During The Day and Evening of Turenay, the 2th. No Goo's will be sold during that time in or
det six our supply-year may decode their whole attention to

those who may desire to visit our establishment. Our Manufacilities and comprising

Painting And Officials of Porcellars,

Olass Cutting and Engaging.

PAINTING AND GILDING OF PORCELAIN,
GLASS COTTING AND ENGRAVING.
MANUFACTURING OF PEAST, AND IVORY TABLE COTLERY.
SILVER PLATING,
and various minor branches of the above, will be in full operation.
The elegant and varied association to New Goods with which we shall open has probably never been equaled in this country, and comprises in part: BRONZES and CLOCKS, of new analyse designs; FRENCH GRIDA and SEVERS DINING, TEX and TOLET SERVICES. GAS FIXTURES. SILVER PLATED WARE TOLET SERVICES. GAS FIXTURES. SILVER PLATED WARE TOLET SERVICES. GAS FIXTURES COTLERY, PARIAN STATURE, ELECANT GRIDA VASES, RICH CUT GLASSWARE, &C., &c. &c.

table Elecant China Vares, Rich Cot Glassware, see, &c. &c. Ge.

Out friends, Mesers. Cornelius & Barer of Philadelphia, Brandschurers of Charnottiers and stas Fixtures, and Mesers. Hache, Pering Lenalleus of Vierzon, France, Manufesturers of Porcelars, as well as our home Departments, have devoted many months in the production of new and beautiful designs expressly for this occasion, and our own house in France, Germany and England to procure the most beautiful confirment of 9 ods ever exported to this country.

This being the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Haughwood in this business in New York, the magnitude of which has been constantly as the increase from the very commencement, he expense refrain from tendering to his friends and the public his most grateful acknowledge meets for their generous support.

asternia, a the received of the friends and the public his most refain from rendering to his friends and the public his most redefined by the first section of the friends of transferments in our new store will rend by every defect that has titlerer o existed, and we shall pare no pains to merit a continuance of the confidence and

LEARY & Co.'s NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for LEASE CO. S. NEW QUARTEREY FAT ARK 10.

ENTLEMEN'S DRESS HAYS is Cld asy seased, together with a large invoice of Paris Hays of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge, Soft Hay is new water-proof article; in warlow colors, and for sede at our counters only. Leasy & Co. Leaders of Fashions for Gents' Hats. 3, 4 and 5 Astor-House.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.,

The GENIN DRESS HAT for the season has, as tiaval been indored by the people, and "circulates" through the city and country with universal approva. Old prine, \$4. \$25.5. No. cl4 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Glurca. SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857.

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Velvers,
Tapearay, Brussells, There Phy and Ingrain Carpeting,
imported expressly for this Soring's trade, which until further
notics, will be sold at Last Fall's Prices. The early bird
gets the worm.

No. 45 Broadway near Grand at.

OH SAY, HAST THOU SEEN. OH SAY, HAST THOU SEEN.

ARE: The Sur Spangled Borner.

Or say, hast thou seen those Spants Takenas currelled?

You must buy one at once, or you'll not be a beau, man
Of at status so fire, and so ample in told,

That they give to each wearer the grace of a Reman!

For the one-oming Spring.

They are just the right thing.

From your shoulders as light as a feather they awing.

On transfer them at once, if the cash you would save.

From the counters of Sair us to the backs of the bare!

They're greedingly characters will last you for your

They're exceedingly cheap—they will last of the braws!

They have comfort and style—they're distingue
"knowing."

Trown open, they astob every cool, gentle breeze.

Wrapt round you they set all your body a glowing!

Now, they are all your body a glowing!

Buy a Taima lu time.

They impart such as an that you'll look quite sublime!

So tratsfer them at once it your cash you would save. at efer them at once, if your cash you would eave, the COUNTERS OF SMITH TO THE BACKSOF THE BRAVE

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesa's and Retail Clothin's Warepoons, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton at . New York. of the remainder of our import, ions for this season commence to more now. Romember the whole stock, by far the largest in America, is to be said iff before the is of June. See our list opinion the Dry Goods of June of this paper. W. J. F. Dailley & Co., Nos. 631 and 653 Broadway.

SPRING TRADE.
CARPETINGS, OLLCLOTHS, &C.
All Univaled Assortment
Now Ready
At ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 2011

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVEGE, ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE FER CENTRELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See Advertisement under Day Goode. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
will continue the CARPET bouless, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & Co.,
No. 70 Canal-at.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public
to our rich Brussele Carpeting, 12 to 16 per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpeting, 12 to 16 per yard.
And all the latest Patters of John Crossly & Sons.
Ourioths of every description, at the lowest cash prices.

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flush ing near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of EVERGREES and other ornamental Trees is patieularly good, and they are effered at lower rates. Fault Trees, Shrues, Roses, Vines and Exotic Plants can be furnished in areal variety and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton Market wharffree of freight. Catalogues by mail or at No. 29 Walls, basement.

WIGS :- HAIR-DYE :- WIGS !!! - BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Towers have improvements pseudiar to their house. They are celebrated all ever the world for their gracetub beause asse and durability—fifting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dys. Sold at Baychellows, No. 23: Broadway.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, NEW-YORK.

THIS NEW AND LARGE HOTEL,
THIS NEW AND LARGE HOTEL,
HAVING a commanding position on Broadway,
detween Nielo's Garners and Lavaa Kerne's Theatre
With all the appointments of the highest-priced Hotels,
Invites the attention of Thavelers,
it is sonducted on the European Plan. Rooms 50 CENTS It is conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms 50 CENTS to \$1 PER DAY—PARLORS \$1 to \$2 extra. Meals extra, AT ALL MOURS, and as ordered. Or it is conducted on the AMERICA PLAN & TOPICE, at \$2 PER DAY for ROOMS and BOARD and the Meals at all hours, and as ordered.

SIDNEY KOFMAN. ome 50 cents t

SINCY ROPAR.

40 MURRAY STREET.

STRARS & MARVIN', iste Rich & Co.'s, improved SalamanDRR SAFS, Wilder's Patent, secured by the celebrated La
Baller Powerer-room Lock, with a very small key, all made
ander the immediate inspection of our Mr. Stearns, who has for
15 years superintended their n annufacture, during which time
most a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of
them—222 baving been tested in socidental fires. Warranted
free from dampuess.

Alee, Burglar-proof Chests of any size, lined with hardened
steel, which cannot be divided or broken.

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st.
Factory cor. St. Mark's place and Av. A.

FIRE, beautiful Hair, jet black or brown, Or tresses curling and golden, Is the certain result, without chance or doubt,

Of the use of Lyon's KATHAIRON. Lyon's KATHAIRON receives the most unbounded commendation from all who use it. No person desir-ing brantiful Hair should be without it. Sold everywhere for

MACKEREL in sixteenth kitts, MACKEREL in eighth kitts,
MACKEREL in quarter barrels,
MACKEREL in half barrels,
MACKEREL in barrels, 500 boxes 'a'e made Euglish Dairy Course at Enward Bauthounnew & Co's, No. 196 Greenwich st.

THE PEOPLE'S GRIDIRON Turns out the most tender and delicately flavored Bronts and above that torobbe missance, the funes of borning is it. must become a universed favorite in all wedlergaling the kitcheng as soon as known. Wholesale and Retail Deput, No. 406 Brondway, New York, Ogo L. Harney.

THE GREAT OPENING THE GREAT OPENING
of the remainder of our inflortations for this season commences
to working. Remember, the whole stock by far the largest
in America, is to be said off before the first of Jane. See our list
of prince in the Dry Goods so unment this paper.
W. J. Y. Datley & Co., Now Cill and Cill Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & Co.'S GA-Extra a beautiful Pictoria Paper, contains full and reliable formation about Sawian Macitians, and answers all question that can be saked on the subsect; all who read this paper w that can be saked on the subsect, all who read this paper will learn how to purchase a Subsis Machine with which \$1,000 a vess clear profit can be under, and will be protected from being tapposed upon by any of the humbig machines now before trapposed. I. M. Sincer & Co. \* Carrier will be sent grads to all who type by letter or otherwise.

I. M. Sincer & Co. No. 523 Broadway, New York.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RVILLEY

Six aid be reserted to by all who suffer pain. Its peculiar address qualities in rectning and slavying the most torturing pairs inflated by rheamatien, neuragia, touthache, burns, sprairs, scales, cortue one, umbago, distinca, &c., &c., has become firmly established.

RADWAY'S RESERVING RESOLVENT.

For distance of a reconstruct it has a carrier of a reconstruction of the construction of th

For diseases of a strofalm a character it is an expellen preparation, and should be used by all ir which with scretchis carter, nodes, tumers, where, and-timeum daysepsia, fever-worse and diseases of this rature.

A beautiful Phil, without any noxious tashs or smell, being costed with gam, for complaints of the howel, liver, kidneys, parcreas heart and other organs of the hooly. Billionnoess and costly ness immediately disappear with their use. From one to five taken at which on retiring to rest, will assume the taken a would night's rost and a good appetite and direction in the morning.

Sold by Droggists everywhere.

Very NEE's Contraction of the co

VERGNES'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 71) Broadway, N. Y.-Dr. Paince, Medicsi Attendant.-Pro-Versakia, discoverer of these Baths, warrants their editinay in curing all diseases arising from impradent use of mercury, lead &c. size. Rhenmatism. Chilis and Fever, Paralysis, Debitiv and uterime disorders. Nove obtable apparatus for giving the

and uterine disorders. Nevel oritable apparatus to baths, with instructions, for sale chesp.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS -THEY NEVER FAIL.-Other remedies may relieve pain, but these Pills expel disease. They cleanse the blood, remove obstructions from the bowels, twhorate the digestion, caim the nerves and removate the continuion. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Mailtennance, Newtork, and No. 34 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., i.e., and \$1 per box.

TAKE YOUR SCISSORS and cut out our advertisement in the Dry Goods this paper, and bring it with you. It will aid you materially in making your selections. Sol and 623 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

A. RANKIN & Co.
have removed to the new and specious Store,
No. 96 BOWERY. HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS and MEN's FURNISHING GOODS

of every description, AT VERY Low PRICES.

DOLLAR TOLLET SETS. - Another lot of the white Toller SETS at one dollar will be opened To.Dav. W J F Danty & Co.. Not, 631 and 633 Broadway

TAYLOR'S SALOON.—This magnificent Temple of Arta d Luzury, so well known to fame throughout the world, will be offered for the Fuelic This Day, March 23, 1837.

Animated by his great success, and seeply impressed with the very liberal patronage of the public. Mr. Taylor has called to his aid those siminent artists, Heavy Hoursan's and Chartes V. Lewis, of this city who have, during the past Winter season, decorated and embellished the whole interior of his splendid Saloon, which how presents a far more Gorekous Gour D'Chit, than when first completed.

than when first completed.

To those who love to feast their eyes upon the beautiful, and are pleased to contemplate architectoral grandour, with decira-tions unsurpassed in any country this will afford a rare oppor-tunity to treasure up a delightful reminiscence.

OPENING and ILLUMINATION of E. V. HAUGH-The illuminating of the building will Past Seves and will be INSTANTANEOUS

SAWS .- HOE & Co's PATENT GROUND SAWS PLASTREING TROWELS, &c., can be mid, wholesale and retail, at the principal bardware sore, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 22 and 31 Goldest, or at the works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia sta., N. Y.

2.500 tierces Stag & Shays, Phipps, Samuel Davis, Quigley, and other brands choice tamity Hams.
Shirping Hams.—1,500 tierces glazed and yellow bagged, in For sale by EASTMAN & LLOYD, Nos 40 aud 42 Broad st.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. We copy the following from the editorial columns of Th Boston Daily Ledger of Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. Barnard, the gentle We copy the following from the education of the gentleman lunded to, is a prominent citizen of Boscon:

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of curatives that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But in our cytation, oxe specific has been discovered for complaints of the Toront and Lours that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—From spampolet astling forth its many claims on those afflicted with the discusse above-named, we learn that this remedy is not to be taken internally, also, the ordinary methods, but is used by invalation as—APPLICATION. In this subtle way it performs its according and healing offices on the Throat, LOUSE NERVER MUSCLES, JOINTS and SKIN. Olive Tar, it's claimed, contains an Electro-Magnetic power which is capable of restoring to the system its lost vitality, and title is performed alike by the invalation of its door and the outward application of its door and the outward application of its door and the outward explication of its door and the outward explication of the door and the outward explication of the door and the contward explication of the door and

and complaints of a similar character; and we are accessory out full recommendation.

We are informed by our fellow-citizen, John M. Sarnard, esq. that during a fit of stekness last Winter, he had occasion to make use of the "Olive Tar," and found it even more efficacious than he had ventured to expect. He exused about three this spoonaful to be placed in a sancer over a basin of boiling water heated by a night-lamp, and found that its odor was not only a real DISTRICTANT of the stekneom, but a most pleasant soother of the irritation of his throat and longs. He improved immediately in his heatth, and now uses the Olive Tar, as occasionated that the state of the property of the fundamental contents of the results of the state of the stat

souther of the irritation of his throat and longs. He improved immediately in his health, and now uses the Olive Tar, as occasion may require, in the reservoir of his fanace, satisfied that its votable odor is of great service in rendering the atmosphere of his house both sweet and healthy at all times. The above a sertions are also fully verified by Testimonials from the following well-known persons:

THURLOW WEED, eq., Albany,

WILLIAM B TOWNSAND, eq., Nataen Island,
ISAG V FOWLER eq., Naw York,
Dr. EDWARD BRIGHT, New York,
CHAS VAS WYCK, eq., New York,
Rev Dr. LEONARD, Leater, Vt.,
Gen. DUPF GREIN, Washington, D. C.,
Hon. Eli Cook, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. H. BARNIY esq., Civiciand, O.,
JOHN F. WARNER, esq., Chicago, Ill.,
And of many others equally prominent.

And of many others equally prominent.

J. B. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle,
by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-st. (east
side Battery), New York, and by all Drugsists.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIC, and all other PAINS.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIC, and all other PAINS, cease when J. R STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied, because the body, increasing its vitality.

These secretions are verified by Testimonials from JOSEPH L LORD, eag. No. 11 Wallett, New York, Capt. HERRY RUSSELL, No. 98 South-st, New York, Enwis R Yalle, eag. Mansion House, Brooklyn, Gen. Thos. J Greek. Texes, Gren. W. Cazekeau, Texes, and from many others who are equally well known to the public.

Dublic Olive Tax is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE Tax COMPANY, No. 16 State at (east side of Bai And by all Druggists.

## New-Pork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MARCH 23 1857.

Gov. Geary reached Washington on Saturday evening, the previous report of his arrival having been premature. Our Special Correspondent, who has seen him, reports that he is willing to resume the Governorship of Kansas if the Administration will support him in so doing, and remove those officials who have done their best to thwart him and screen the oppressors and murderers of the People of Kansas from justice. But this is not expected by any one. Geary's fate was foreshadowed some time since in leading Southern journals. The last Squatter Sovereign grossly defames and abuses him. He has been used as long as he could be, and is now cast aside as worthless.

The report that a distinguished Southron had been appointed in his stead proves premature. No appointment had been made-at least, none has been announced. Fayette McMullen, ex-M. C. from Virginia, has been suggested for the place, but will not be appointed. As Woodson the present Secretary of the Territory, is thoroughly Border Ruffian, it is probable that he will be left in power as Governor ex-officio for some time vet, as this will be just as efficient as the appointment of Soulé or Jeff. Davis, and not so obnoxious.

We print no columns of reports and rumors as to the success or fadure of the rival cliques of officeseekers from this City who are running up such fearful tavern-bills at Washington, and who keep the telegraph wires hot with their conflicting bul letins of victory at hand. We presume our readers mainly belong with us to that very numerous class

"Care not a toss-up Whether Mossop kick Barry or harry kick Mossop," The later reports favor Schell for Collector, and indicate that Fowler is not so sure of retaining the Post Office as he would like to be. All else is in the fog. The frequent bulletins that Rynders walks over the course for Marshal want confirms tion (badly). Cisco is likely to retain the Sab

riously uncertain. Reports concur in saying that the New-Yorkers are to be put out of their misery to-day. We doub them.

Treasury, because nobody wants his place who is

able to give the needful bonds. The rest is all glo-

We give in another part of this paper the essential portion of the report made by Mr. Canal Commissloner Fitzhugh against the proposal to equalize the tells upon the canals. It is much the ablest document which has appeared on that side of the ques-

Human Progress is the butt of ridicule with a very large proportion of mankind: but that there is a gradual and pretty steady increase in popular know edge and enlightenment wherever Common Schools and a Free Press are maintained, we do joyfully believe; and we ask the attention of those who doubt it to the proceedings of a meeting of the Journeymen Carpenters of this city, held at Convention Hall, Wooster street, on Thursday evening last, and reported in THE TRIBUNE of the next

their craft at \$2 per day from March 10 to Nov. 10, and \$1 874 for the residue of the year,

" Resolved, That we consider in the present cam "Resolved, That we consider in the present campaign for an advance in our wages, we feel warranted by saying that it is more a depreciation of the value of woney by the prolonged continuance of high markets, and steady increase of materials, land and commodities, to which our remuneration is by no means keeping pace. We, therefore feel impelled by necessity respectfully to solicit the employers of the city to accede to our proposition of \$2 per day; and as we believe in the words of Milton, 'Peace both her victories not less removed than war,' we therefore threaten them, not with strikes, which are injurious in their consequences to both employer and employed, and hitherto almost only resorted to in down-trodden countries, to which we hope, indeed, to confine them; we propose to adopt only resorted to in down-trodden countries, to which we hope, indeed, to confine them; we propose to adopt the simple principles of withdrawing our labor from those who will not comply as we can find work at the advanced rates, but lease our employers perfectly free to employ whoever they choose or can get. But we propose to hold weekly meetings, and give one another information and advice of where work can be had at the rates, and also for the purpose of keeping in check those innovations which are fast forming in our business. We are well aware that all workmen are not capable to receive the highest wages, but we might reasonably aver that the majority of every shop are efficient workmen; we therefore trust that all respectable employers will accede to and pay, as their respective pay-nights occur, the advance rates, and not, spective pay nights occur, the advance rates, and not, as has been too often the case, meet their men with an evasive answer, which we cannot but hold as tantamount to a denial.'

-The ideas embodied in the above resolution might have been much more clearly and accurately expressed, but they mark a great advance in knowledge of social economy. The passage which we have placed in italies is admirable. The economic doctrines recognized by this resolve are as follows: 1. Every man bas a right to demand and insist

on what he considers a fair price for his labor. 2 Two or more workmen in any trade or calling bave a right to uni'e in this demand, and in a determination and pledge not to work for a less rate. 3. In case such rates are acceded to by a majority of the employers in that trade, they are

morally obligatory on the whole body of employers. 4. But these who uphold such rate have no right to injure or threaten those who dissent therefrom and employ or are hired at a lower rate, but must leave them free to do as they shall see fit.

These are principles which will stand the test of discussion and criticism, for they are grounded in truth and justice. And yet there are some additional considerations which we believe worthy the attention of journeymen mechanics generally, but which these resolves do not seem to recognize. Let us state them:

We often hear complaints by working men in our city of the low rates of wages which prevail here in most callings, in view of the cost of rents, food, &c. These complaints are well founded; yet the journeymen seem ignorant of the fact that they alone are the cause of this, and that the remedy is in their own hands. If the great body of journeymen mechanics were not allured by what are called the pleasures of great cities-their theaters, parades, shows, games, &c .- wages would be as high here as elsewhere. But the great mass of the young journeymen throughout the country hanker for city excitements and c ty enjoyments, and rush in whenever there seems a chance of their finding employment. Being single men, they are able to live here on their wages while work is to be had; when it fails, they can easily transfer themselves to the country; but their married brethren, who have families to support and city rents to pay, and who cannot leave the City at a cost five dollars whenever work fails, are bound to suffer. So long as this preference of the City to the Country so generally prevails among journeyn en mechavics, their wages will be relatively lower here than elsewhere, and ten thousand combinations, resolves, strikes, or whatever device may be resorted to, will not avail to stem the current. And if the journeymen carpenters of our City wish to maintain the rates of wages they have just indicated, they must impel a constant stream of emigration from their midst to Illinois, Kansas, Nebrasks Minnesota, and other sections where their labor is in eager demand at good wages and where living is much cheaper than in the crowded cities. In the absence of such emigration, wages will be depressed here by the constant influx of journeymen from the country and from Europe, and no rigor of combination among our resident journeymen can prevent it.

John Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Vermont, has published a book which he calls "The American Citizen: his Rights and Duties. " according to the spirit of the Constitution of the

"United States." As if foreseeing the recent interpretation put upon the Constitution of the United States as an instrument which does not regard the black man as "possessed of any rights which white men are bound to respect," our learned doctor of divinity and doctor of laws seems to consider it a necessary part of his expesition to prove out of the Bible the morality of Slavery. Such is the object of the six'h chapter of the Bishop's book, in which he adopts the following line of argument: Noah, shortly after the flood-and what the Bishop does not mention, immediately after waking from a drunken de bauch-cursed Canaan, and expressly predicted the future subjection and servitude of the Canasnites by the Israelites.

Centuries afterward, the Israelites did subdue the Canasnites by fire and sword, and under the Jewish law, as laid down in the books of Exodus and Leviticus, were authorized and accustomed to buy, sell and hold as slaves the children of the beathen round about. "Thus," complacently observes our learned expositor, "the prophecy of Noah was ful-"filled by the slavery of the Canaanites, according "to the very terms of the divine law. Where, then " be confidently adds, " was the rin of holding them n slavery! When the Almighty commanded His people to buy and own the posterity of the heathen, was it a sin to obey him! And how could that which He commanded be a crime against morality? Where is the 'law' which is higher than the code laid down by the Deiry! Where is the rule of morals which shall claim supremacy over the Word of God !"

In setting up that God actually commanied the people to buy and own the posterity of the "heathen," our good Bishop seems, in his smiable anxiety to justify our American Slavery, to press the point a little too far. So far from this buying and owning being a duty enjoined and imposed on the recopie of Israel, as he would have it, the context which he himself cites plainly shows that it was mere'v a thing permitted and allowedone of those cases in which, as we learn from a pretty high authority. Moses occasionally found it necessary to concede something to "the hardness of the hearts" of the people for whom he legislated. The Israelites, it appears (see Leviticus, ch. xxv. 39-46), were inclined to reduce their own poorer breth en to Slavery; to prevail upon them to forego which practice, and to consent to the release o these Jewish servants and their families at the year of the Jubilee, they were permitted, by way of com-

slaves the children of the heathen round about. Se much for the "A'mighty's command to his people to buy and own slaves. As to the prophecy of Neah-does our learned Bishop feel so perfectly clear that, merely because an event has been foretold, therefore all the parties concerned in bringing about that event must be set down as free frem sint "It must needs be," said a certain great teacher, whom perhaps even Bishop Hopkins will be ready to admit is worthy to be listened to, ' It must needs be that offenses come, but cursed be he by whom they come! Better for him were it that a mill-stone were tied about his neck and that he were cast into the depths of the sea

Our honest Bishop makes these quotations from

the law of Moses not simply or mainly to justify the

I-rachtes, but to justify our American slaveholders of to-day. His argument is that whatever the Israelites were allowed or commanded to do in a particular emergency, anybody else may lawfully do to suit their own convenience, and it will be no sin; inexpedient, perhaps, but not a sin. Let us apply this doctrine to another case: We find in the 15th chapter of Samuel a message delivered by that prophet to King Saul, beginning with: "Thus 'will the Lord of Hosts," in which that king is expressly commanded "to go and smite Amalek 'and utterly destroy a'l that they have, and spare them not; but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass." This command Saul failed fully to carry out, having spared King Agag and the best of the sheep and oxen; whereupon Samuel, as we read, having first rejected Saul and his posterity from the royalty, took upon bimself the fulfillment of the command and "hewed Agag in pieces before the Lord in Gilgal." Would the reverend Bishop Hopkins, D. D.

LL. D., regard this as establishing beyond all question the abstract morality of hewing prisoners of war in pieces? For instance, does this incident of J. wish history and constitutional law establish the morality of the exterminating war said to have been lately attempted by the people of Oregon against the Indians of that Territory? And ought Gen. Wool, for his opposition to it, to suffer the fate of Saul and be removed from his military command? As the treatment due to Indians no less than the treatment due to negroes comes within the scope of Bishop Hopkins's inquiries into the duties of American citizens, we hope that in the next edition of his book he will throw a little light upon this point.

In another column will be found a communication from an esteemed correspondent, in which he corrects our statement that the case of sham Senator Bright was not referred to the Judiciary Committee. Substantially we were right for although it appeared from the journal that the case was referred, upon motion of Mr. Trumbull, yet nothing came of it. The damning fact remains, to the utter disgrace of the Senate, that these interlopers were permitted to the last to remain in their seats, and to vote, without any attempt at an investigation of the fraud, and in spite of the reiterated charges of swindling brought against them. When we should have had action, bold, prompt and decisive, we have had only twaddle, shuffling, evasion and subterfuge. None of the material points of the protestants were denied, and we verily believe that the Judiciary Committee could have settled the matter in a couple of sessions to the satisfaction of all fair men. The truth is, the majority of the Senate did not desire an investigation.

Our correspondent suggests that we may have gone too far in taking it for granted that the Governor of Indiana will appoint Fisch and Bright after they have been ingloriously ejested. There seems to be a doubt whether or not this would create vacancies which the Governor would have a right to fill. We have no reason to think that he would fail to assume the right. We cannot believe that, after granting the bogus certificates, which Fitch and Bright have in their pockets, he would shrink from any usurpation of authority; and as the United States Sepate is now constituted, we believe that it will resort to any practicable subterfuge to keep two dough Democrats in their seats.

Dr. Fitch, in his elaborate defense submitted to the Senate, indulged in a good deal of pleading of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of | by no means a pointed character. The gist and kuch of his whole case was in the assertion that the Laint Convention which met under the provisions of the Indiana Constitution, to count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, had a right, also, to elect United States Senators; that it adjourned from time to time, and finally, after a prolonged existence, wound up by electing Fitch and Bright. This was a wonderfully long-lived body, and it was sustained by various ingenious expedients long after the State Senate had declared that it would have nothing to do with the proceedings. The vote for Governor was counted on the 12th of January, and then the presiding officer declared that meeting adjourned to another day, although it had accomplished all the business for which it was constitutionally called together. In spite of the protest of the State Senate, the sham Convention met on the 2d of February, and again was adjourned by the presiding officer, without a vote, to the 4th of February, when the fraud was consummated. A more impudent assumption of power and authority we

have pever heard of and never expect to hear of. Mr. Trumbull's scathing exposure of the utter hollowness of Fitch's defense must have left that person in a decidedly wilted condition. Every position taken by the spurious Senator was proved to be utterly untenable. Mr. Trumbuli particularly shewed that the proposition to send to Indiana to take testimony was utterly absurd, and that upon the admissions of Fitch, the Senate was in posses sion of ample testimony to decide any question which it was necessary to decide at all. But delay, not decision, was wanted; and we put all those who assisted in precuring delay into the same category with the two interlopers. A majority of the Senate has made itself a party to the grossest fraud which ever sulfied the records of legislation.

Mr. Varnum's bill for the reorganization of our city school system does not appear to find much favor from those who, from their interest in the subject and acquaintance with it, may be supposed best qualified to pronounce an opinion upon the probable working of the new bill. The three most notable changes which the new bill proposes to introduce are the following: First, the introduction of all the school officers, of which the number in each Ward is fixed at eight, in stead of twelve as at present, as members of the Board of Education, instead of the two Commissioners from each Ward, of which it is now composed. Second, the division of the duties now performed by that Board between the new Board s proposed to be constituted and an Executive Committee of one from each Ward to be named by the delegation from that Ward. Third-a point bill the other day, but one of no small importancethe appointment of a special election to be held on the second Friday in May, for the sole and single purpose of electing the two school officers for each Ward to be annually chosen.

The Board of Education-in which body all meas ures of a legislative character relating to the administration of the schools, and all money questions relating to the purchase of new sites, the erection of new buildings, or involving the expenditure of \$1,500 or upward, are to be discussed-will, according to this new system, consist of one hundred and seventy-two members, four times the number of which it is at present composed. It is insisted that such a numerous body-and the objection is certainly very plausible-will be quite unwieldy and unmanageable, and wholly unfit for the transaction of business. The great objection to the existing Board is that it wants breadth and comprehensiveness of views, and is too much the mere representative of local interests-an objection which the proposed change is much more likely to aggravate than to remedy. If the existing Board works painfully and with too much friction, a large part of the number seeming to take but little interest except in questions in which they have a local or personal concern, what could be expected from the introduction into the Board of all the local school fficers in a body! If the present Board works with difficulty, the new Board, it is to be apprehended, would hardly work at all. Indeed, its incapacity for business seems to be admitted by the introduction of the Executive Committee of one from each Ward, to which is to be transferred a large part of the business of the present Board. What would be the precise operation of this Executive Committee it is not easy to see. Much would depend upon chance, or the particular individuals of whom it might happen to be composed. It might find means of en grossing pretty much the entire management of affairs to itself, reducing the larger Board to a mere nominal existence; or, what is quite as likely, it might involve itself in a struggle for jurisdiction and contest for power with that body, the schools being left pretty much to take care of themselves while the question was being settled to whom the management of this or that subject properly belonged. The third distingushing feature of the new bill

the introduction of a special election for the choice of school officers. The object of this change is obvious, and its intention is good. The design evidently is to take the choice of school officers out of the vortex of party politics. But while thus seeking to avoid one evil, there is the greatest danger of falling into another. Can the people be made to feel interest enough in these special elections to turn out and attend them All past experience upon this and similar subjects leads us to apprehend that they cannot. It is greatly to be feared that the result of these special elections, so far from giving to the unbiased and disinterested voters a greater scope and activity in the choice of the school officers, will operate to throw the selection of those officers even more than at present into the control of any little interested clique that may have some local or personal object to serve.

That our existing school system is far from working in a perfectly satisfactory manner is generally agreed. Nevertheless, it does not necessarily follow that every change will be for the better. It may well be in this, as in so many other matters,

"Better to bear the ills we have Than fly to others that we know not of."

All charges, especially in a system so complicated and involving such grave interests as that of our city schools, are attended with certain inconvenences-inconveniences which ought not to be risked except upon the reasonable prospect of certain improvement. The great difficulty with our school system is the very same difficulty which besets the management of our whole municipal system; and one which it is exceedingly difficult to tell precisely how to meet. We refer to the prevalent disposition on the part of the most intelligent and worthy of our citizens to shirk or withdraw from their civic and political duties, leaving our elections to be controlled and our offices to be filled by a class of persons to whom office, not the good of the public, is the first great object. It is not to be supposed that England is the only country in which the Barnacle family flourishes, and in which the Circum locution system for the administration of public affairs has large interests engaged in its support. Our New-York experience abundantly shows that the barnacle is a very diffiult animal to be got rid of, our democratic system being found not less favorable to its growth and vitality than the aristocratic system of Great Britain.

We are glad to see that the University of Virginia has at last found an occupant for its Chair of History and Belles Lettres. We were greatly surprised and concerned at reading in the Virginia newspapers, a few weeks ago, that though this professorship carried with it a salary of \$3,300, with light duties, in a healthy situation, and with all the advantages of the best Southern society, there were not more than half a dozen applicants for it. We were apprehensive that the old mother of Presidents and slaves had lost her "breed of noble bloods '-that the horse-leech and her sons (for we see no reason why the daughters should have the menopoly of such solicitation) had left off crying "Give! give!" or, at least, that they found quill driving in the public offices at Washington a more inviting occupation than the instruction of the ingenuous youth of the Ancient Dominion. At any rate, if it did show a limited supply of the materia in the Southern country, it also indicated a becord ing sense of their own deficiencies on the part of the ever-bungry cormorants of the F. F. Vs. / hat they were willing to let so tempting a morsel a' one. We do not know who Mr. George F. Holme , may

be, who has slipped into this comfortable bert's. We can sot doubt, however, that he is sound on the goose at any rate; for that must be the primary qualification of every man aspiring in there days to teach the young ideas of Slavedom to show; anything but revolvers. Indeed we attribute to this just jeal ousy of beretics, and the just apprehension it has struck into the breasts of all tainted at, all with that infection, the ease with which the new Professor has wa'ked over the course. Whatever crops, animal or vegetable, the soil of Virginia may be fertile to produce-whether wheat or Generals, tobacco or Cabinet Ministers, slaves or Presidents-we believe that it has never been problic in schoolmasters. professors. Gospel ministers, or any of the productions requiring industrious and careful culture. So, she has had generally to depend on her importations from the North to supply the limited demand of her market for these particulars.

But, as she now adds to her former requisitions touching sufficient knowledge and skill in instruction, a virtual Suber ription to the One Article of the Slavocratic Creed-that Slavery is too divine to be questioned, muo's less denounced or molested-we fancy that the number of applicants from the North morning. That meeting, after fixing the wages of promise, as it were, to buy and held as hereditary overlooked in the summary which we gave of the must grow less, and the monopoly of Southern

teaching must fall mainly into Southern hands, or fall entirely to the ground. It is next to impossible that an intelligent man, fit for any important put of instruction, can have grown up at the North within the last twenty years and not have bad his meral constitution affected in some degree by the Anti Slavery malaria which has spread so widely over this part of the Continent. And the South, if it looks to the North for its teachers, will find itself in the predicament of a Hunker Church in Massachusetts, which was told by its committee in reply to a remonstrance against the invitation of so many

- Abolitionists to supply the pulpit, that they must be content to choose between a --- Abelitionist and a - fool.

The shooting of Mr. Noble at Louisville, the expatriation of Professor Hedrick from North Caroina, and one or two experiences of the same kind in Virginia-one at this very University, if we do not much misremember-must have had a sedative effect on the impulses of Northern men in . Sea thern direction, if intelligent enough to be thought of as professors. The happy time when the teaching of the South will be entirely in the safe hands of its natives we think must soon arrive, and the aspirations of the Slaveholding press will be satisfied. The Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana brother of the late lamented James K. Polk, and a patriarch as well as a bishop, with men-servants and maid-servants good store, as well as with a cure of many souls-Bishop Polk is bestirring himself in the great behalf of Southern Christianity, and endeavoring to establish a great Theological Seminary into which no breath of heresy can find its way. But we believe that he finds his path rather blocked up by the lack of the rascal counters. We are afraid that this new Leonidas will find himself in as tight a place as his Spartan namesake of old, before he can conquer this peace. We stall watch and report his progress, however, as well as that of all the demonstrations toward the entire emancipation of the South from her thralldom to Northern books and teachers-clerical and laic. It is a new phase of the great cause of Education and general intelligence, which, when fairly presented, will be not only edifying but funny. And it will be hard if our readers cannot have the benefit of it.

It fell in our way, some days since, to state incidentally the fact that the production of Beet Sugar in France, though originated under a stringent Protection-practically, a Prohibition-has for some years past been maintained in the absence of Protection. This statement was made the text and pretext for a very rude, flippant and conceited leader in The N. Y. Times entitled, "More Fallacy and Piction," and full of inconsequent flings which seem to us signally inappropriate and unworthy. The gist of this article is contained in the following passage, following an account of the origin of the Beet Sugar product in France, which, we presume, is not new to our readers:

is not new to our readers:

"The result has been, not the establishment of a new manufacture on a firm basis—not the development of the resources of the country—not the addition of one shilling to the public treasury, but the infliction of a monetrous and intolerable burden upon the poorer and midele classes, and the diversion of many millions of capital from the legitimate channels of commerce. The beet root sugar experiment in France is a total failure. It has been protected from the very beginning, is protected highly at this moment, and if that protection were removed, could not exist for one hour. We would strongly recommend the politica economical department of The Frances to consult a work entitled. Tableau des Merchandises Demoninée un Tarif Général des Douanes de France, published, or rather prinded, at Paris, in July, 1850, by the imperial printer, by order of a body calling lited the Direction Générale des Douanes et des Contributions Indirectes.

"They will there find, at pages 22 and 80, no doubt to their great astonishment, that unrefined sugar imported from the French cologies into France is liable to a day of frem 35 to 48 france on the 100 kilogrammes; that the importation of refined sugar from all other places on the 100 kilogrammes; that the importation of refined sugar from all other places is absolutely prohibited; that the above scale applies to importations made in French bottoms: that when sugar is imported in foreign botoms, from the French colonies, it pays 65 france duty in the 100 kilogrammes; that is imported in foreign botoms, from the French colonies, it pays 65 france duty in the 100 kilogrammes; that when sugar is imported in foreign botoms, from the French colonies, it pays 65 france duty in the 100 kilogrammes; from all other places, 65 fance ditto.

"Upon examination of any good French dictionary,

f ance ditto.

'Upon examination of any good French dictionary,

THE TRIBLESE will find that there are about five france
in one dollar—that a kilogramme is as near as possible
two pounds three ounces, and that consequently the two pounds three ounces, and that consequently the famous beet-root sugar is protected sgainst al foreign sugar by absolute prohibition, and sgainst French colonial sugar, by the very smart tax of from sevento ten dollars on every two hundred and seventy

-We beg leave to assure The Times that the facts set forth above were by no means unknown to us, but that there are some others, quite material, with which he would seem unfamiliar. France not only imposes duties on imported Sugar, but on homemade as well, and these fully balance the other. If he will just extend his knowledge of French works so as to include the Bulletin des Lois-say the volume of 1852-he will find by decree, dated March 27th of that year, printed on page 841, the impost or direct tax on Sugar of domestic production fixed at forty-five francs per kilogramme, or nearly nine dollars for every two bundred and seventy-nine pounds. The same decree fixes, for the ensuing four years, the duty on imported Colonial Sugar at seven france LESS per kilogramme than the home-made Beet Sugar is subjected to, in addition to the heavy land and other taxes which its producers must pay out of their product. Since the expiration of those four years—that is, since some time last year—the duty on Colonial Sagar has been modified as follows: When coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, it pays 35fr. per kilogramme, and from the Colonies in America, 38 france, until June 30, 1858; then the duty is to be raised at the rate of 2 france a year until American Sogar pays 45 france, or the same duty as homemade Beet Sugar; and that from beyond the Cape of Good Hope 42 france, or 3 france less than that rate. These modifications of the decree of March. 52, will be found at page 22 of the " Tableau des · Marchandises denommées au Tarif Général des Donanes de France."

We submit these facts to the public with only his remark: If the chief editor of The Times will write (or re-write) such articles as he may choose to insert assailing the positions or disparaging the knowledge of THE TRIBUNE, we trust tat they will be characterized by the courtesy that befits the discussion of a question in Public Economy, and we are confident they will less frequently subject him to exposure and nortification.

The Courier and Enquirer is doubtless strong in Editorial force; yet we think that force were belter employed in conducting their own columns than in exercising a volunteer censorship over those of THE TRIBUNE. And especially is this true when that supervision betrays a total ignorance of the facts on which it bases its censures—as when, with reference to our reporting a recent trial for the infamous treatment of two poor immigrant girls at Sheepshead Bay, it asserts that no gross details of the evidence were affected or "pared down" by

us. The truth is otherwise. "Whatever may be our neighbor's theory of "Human Nature," says The Courier, "they can-